MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1912.

Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.

Postage to foreign countries added. All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to THE SUN.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

Published dally, including Sunday, by the Sur Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street. In the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer, William C. Reick, 170 Nassau street; Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arunde

Quatre Septembre, Washington office, Hibbs Building. Brooklyn office, 106 Livingston street

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and for that purpose.

## "Service, That Great Word Which

Memories of VERGE.'s fourth Eclogue the Golden Age and Golden Rule poli- and British markets by intelligent sell- going to have trouble in utilizing its his old Virginia home. Perhaps some and class orator wisdom:

"The service of humanity is the business of mankind.

Europe.

"There must be a heart in the policies government

zens this gospel for the future, that the men

business of government and the government and regulation of business:

"One thing that the business men of the suggestion, is that they are not going to be allowed to make any money except for a quid pro quo, that they must render a serdoing is a service or is not a service, and goods, typewriters, pipes and fittings. you giving anything to society when you activity in that field on the part of Amer-

As to the exact method of getting and holds its own with an average of about applying the moral referendum Gover- \$9,000,000 a year. Sales to Japan in 1912 nor Willson left his hearers in the dark, amounted to \$53,500,000, exceeding all doubtless with excessive bright of earlier years, but Japan needed raw cot-"service". But the quid pro quo idea ton and bought \$25,000,000 worth, and is interesting. It transcends social sales of mineral oil products exceeded justice and comparative trifles like the \$6,000,000. There has, however, been a minimum wage and Government fixed fair but not large expansion of general prices. Is your business a service to trade in recent years. Trade with Brithumanity? Is it a service equivalent ish Oceania, including Australia and to the money you are making out of it? New Zealand, shows steady growth If the answer of the moral majority is from \$8,000,000 in 1893 to \$47,000,000 in No, down and out you go. But it is no 1912. Our southwestern neighbors are service, it is perhaps a crime, to clip the buying, most of the articles in increaswings of these scholastic lucubrations ing quantity, our agricultural impleor to bother about that coarse occupa- ments, automobiles, cotton cloth, canned tion called business when we are as-salmon, wire fencing, electrical machinsured that "the service of humanity is ery, sewing machines, typewriters, kind sets up."

## The Expansion of Our Export Trade. tematic selling effort.

The export trade of the United States shows an increase in the last ten years the gain in exports in the last ten years surely is not good English. of 56.6 per cent. The shipments of appears in the accounts with our neighmerchandise to foreign countries for bors of the Western Hemisphere. While the ten year period (fiscal years) 1893- sales to Europe, Asia, Oceania and 1902 were valued at \$11,203,417.531, and Africa from 1902 to 1912 increased shipments for the period 1903-12 were \$415,000,000 in the aggregate, sales to be implied and "understood," can no valued at \$17.548.657.972.

Comparison of trade volumes and increased \$107,000,000, toward which uniform, must each march in full regivalues for individual years is frequently Canada's contribution was \$222,000,000. misleading by reason of temporary conSouth America's \$94,000,000. Cuba's ary" is more lepient than our critical ary." ditions that affect price or surplus avail- \$36,000,000, and Mexico's \$13,000,000. In able for export. This consideration of fact the gain in the Canadian account our outward trade movement will be was even greater than the gain in the based as far as possible on the averages | combined accounts of the United Kingof periods of several years. Our over- dom, Germany and France. The acsea sales respond to the influence of two count of the United Kingdom shows forces: one the buying demand of for- an advance from 1902 to 1912 of only eign markets, the other the selling effort \$16,000,000. Larger shipments of raw of our producers and distributers. The cotton and copper have failed to offset former of these is illustrated by the the decrease in shipments of foodstuffs. sales of raw cotton, for which no selling | The growth of sales to Canada has been effort is needed. There is competition altogether remarkable. Although the to a limited extent only. About two- business with those countries is smaller thirds of our total production is ex- the same may be said of our sales to ported and the records of the last forty Argentina, with a rise from \$9,000,000 in years show fluctuation rather than ma- 1902 to \$53,000,000 in 1912; of Brazil, terial change in that percentage. The with an advance from \$10,000,000 to \$35,other force may be illustrated by our 000,300; Cuba, \$27,000,000 to \$62,000,000 business in manufactured cotton cloth, and Chile, \$4,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Coma product in which keen competition is parison of Mexico's accounts is unfair encountered in the world's markets and by reason of the present decline due to the selling pressure of American pro- political and military disorders. Moreducers is exceedingly limited. In fact, over, the merchandise shipped to our comparing the five year period 1898-1902 neighbors of the Western Hemisphere with 1908-12, our exports of cotton includes a lower percentage of raw cloth have actually decreased in meas- materials, less raw cotton and pig or ured quantity, although they show a 10 ingot copper and a higher percentage per cent, increase in value, chiefly by of finished products than does our trade reason of the higher price of the raw with the United Kingdom and Europe. material. Omitting shipments to our In the fiscal year 1912 Canada bought non-contiguous territories, it appears \$20,000,000 worth more than did Ger- the public against ignorant, improper that in the former of these five year many. Argentina bought as much as and corrupt legislation, substitution periods there were sent abroad nearly did Japan, and Brazil bought \$10,000,000 of drugs, general quackery, to main-1,800,000,000 yards of cotton cloth of worth more than did China. various kinds, of a total value of ap- Price advance plays an important proximately \$90,000,000, while in the part in the 56.6 per cent. increase in in the execution of all medical and sanilatter there were shipped a little more export values. It is true that a much tary laws, to provide legal revocation than 1,500,000,000 yards, valued at a little greater quantity of raw cotton was sold of the license of all physicians practising over \$100,000,000. Copper is another in 1910, 1911 and 1912 than in 1900, 1901 fraud or deception, and to counteract illustration of the same forces. This and 1902, but if the prices in the later the abuse of medical charity which now country is dominant in the production years had been those of the earlier and distribution of the metal in unfin- period export values would have been ished states, while the shipment of fin- about \$200,000,000 less in 1912 than they were. That amount approxi-

and of Europe absorb about two-thirds Comparing those two periods, ship- sion, the highest in human service, is of the total exports of the United States. ments of wheat have dropped from an in a critical period of its history, that Out of total sales in the last five years average of about 130,000,000 bushels a its business methods are inadequate

ished copper products is limited.

year 1912 to those markets amounted shipments have dropped from an aver- tion. Those who are familiar with existto \$1,341,732,789. Analysis shows that age of 18,000,000 barrels to 10,000,000, ing medical societies have long realized a large part of that sum was represented but price has risen from about \$3.70 to that their scientific work being paraby a limited number of articles the sale about \$4.90. Copper shipments have mount, and very properly demanding of which responded almost entirely to risen from an average of 290,000,000 all the time and attention at their disbuying demands and very little to sell- pounds to more than 700,000,000 and the posal, the economic interests of their or 60 per cent, of the total, is repre- Sales of lard, hams and bacon have ment of the doctors. How rarely the sented by nine articles, namely, corn, fallen off about 40 per cent., but total County Society disciplines a member wheat, wheat flour, copper, raw cotton, receipts have fallen only about 15 per for unprofessional conduct. And when of which are bought by the people of would be needed to determine the matter several meetings are lost to more im-Europe and the United Kingdom be- with accuracy, it may be accepted as portant scientific deliberations by discause of their need of them and practi- true that a large part of the increase in cussion of these painful details 75 cally without selling pressure or effort the figures of our export trade is due to on the part of the sellers. A consider- price change rather than to quantity. able additional percentage is represented by other articles that, though on smaller in ten years a very heavy decline in the mote the welfare of the profession scale, are in the same class, and by arti-shipments of foodstuffs, but measured mer might be included furs and fur copper and a few other articles at higher | CRUIKSHANK growing eloquent said: 179 Nassau street, Secretary, Chester S. Lord, 170 skins, hops, beef cattle, lumber and prices have increased by about 80 per various machines and machinery, including sewing machines and typewriters, several millions of dollars worth of leather, tanned skins and glazed kid,

While sales in Africa in 1911 and 1912

ican exporters. Trade in Hongkong

timber, rosin, cottonseed oil cake and cent. the sales of "crude materials for meal, paraffin and paraffin wax, cotton- use in manufacturing." Sales of artiseed oil, turpentine, &c. These commod- cles wholly or partly manufactured have Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du ities would easily represent more than in ten years practically doubled. They \$100,000,000. The other of these secondary show an increase from a five year avergroups might include certain agricul- age of \$400,000,000 to an average of \$800,tural implements, some automobiles, 000,000. In 1912 they exceeded \$1,000,-000.000.

### A Surprise for Parcel Posters.

So much has been said about the intricacies of the parcel post system which more than \$50,000,000 worth of mineral articles in this class are specialties that that its simplicity will amaze those who tics, seem to have stirred in Governor ing effort and have now created a con- advantages. Descriptions of its deas are here included or indicated, com- application. The man who merely ing place, a day of valedictory majesty probably not far from 80 per cent, of had a package to mail will be more

does mail a package. The regulations are simple and clear. were materially greater than in 1909 and The method of computing the cost of patients." Those who estimate justly 1910, shipments to that continent show the service to the customer is straight- the self-sacrifice of the physician, who decline rather than gain in the last ten forward and plain. The time neces- alone of all others in a community years. They amounted to \$33,000,000 in sary to learn the rate for carriage from labors with might and main to diminish 1902 and to \$24,000,000 in 1912. The loss one post office to another will not be his own income by instructing his felhas occurred chiefly in the British South long in the beginning, and as the guides lows in the methods of preserving golden doors open. And "service" is African market. While sales to Asia furnished by the Department are written health, and by this token becomes the more than a countersign, a magic and and Oceania are, considering the mar- up by the post office employees this only altruist in the community, must more than a countersign, a magic and late community, must compelling word, abracadabra. It is the kets, very small, a better showing is will be shortened materially. In large approve this agitation to raise his ecomade in that field than in Africa. On a offices the zone numbers of all the unit nomic status so that he may at least basis of five year periods there has been areas should be registered within a reap a fair reward for his arduous and advance from an average of \$57,000,000 few months, and the ciercal forces oft unrequited labors in behalf of hua year to \$140,000,000. Sales to China will acquire the same expertness in manity. show wide fluctuation, but the business this branch of post office business that was \$24,700,000 in 1902 and \$24,300,000 in they now display in others.

As THE SUN said the other day a great 1912. There has been notable expansion in sales to British India, from an deal of hard work was necessary to lay vice or get nothing, and that in the regula- average of about \$5,000,000 ten years ago the foundation for the service. This tion of business the Government, that is to to nearly \$19,000,000 in 1912. About one- did not fall on the patrons of the post say, the moral judgments of the majority, fifth of the India business was done by office, but on its managers. All that nust determine whether what they are the Standard Oil Company, but cotton the public needs to do is to acquaint itself with a few regulations and then that everything in business and politics is electrical machinery and a number of to patronize this highly desirable, if going to be reduced to this standard, 'Are other lines point to a more aggressive much belated, extension of governmental activities.

## Of Manners of Begging.

cummin of its syntax and style, that good likely snowstorm a season, and not these orthodox defenders are still at their task. Here is one, whom we welcome as an old friend:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your expressions of pleasure over the little letters of praise received by you now and then you ought to be a little more of a model in grammar; and you should never allow the spirit of complaisance to lead you into chandise. Much of this larger business and he have said, respectively. We beg Autolycuses? is the direct result of intelligent and sys- leave to salute and to thank' and 'I beg leave to offer a fervent Amen'? What you The particularly notable feature of say may be 'commercial' English, but it

"JAMES V. F. HART.

"NEW YORK, December 28." We respect a man who insists upon the countries in this half of the world phrase or sentence appear in undress

> "'I beg to' is an elliptical expression for 'I beg leave to,' as 'I beg to inform you.' " But we waive this protection. We beg leave to salute and thank Mr. HART. If we prefer English with "robes loosely flowing, hair as free," if a certain "sweet neglect more taketh" us than like a thousand of brick on the Payne tariff "all the adulteries of art," all the correction and formality, we don't quarrel man, sir," with those who love a severer, more stand on the floor and vote to deprive mathematical maid, stiff in stay and lovely woman of the pleasure she derives bodice, voluminous of furbelows. Every- by dressing her tiny feet in the sanctuary body to his taste; yet everybody of taste must praise, even if he doesn't share, should be remembered as the hero who that of Mr. HART. English needs all its would never consent to "relegating Amerdefenders; and it may well be that ease ica to the rank of barefoot nations." often degenerates into slovenliness.

#### The Economic Improvement of Medical Practice.

The world moves indeed when physi cians are becoming progressives. The tle anecdotes on the subject: current number of the Long Island Medical Journal contains a paper pre sented to the Kings County Medical Society by Dr. E. ELLIOT HARRIS advocating the establishment of a society for the study and control of medical economics. Its purpose is to protect tain a high standard of medical education, to aid the constituted authorities causes immense damage to the eco nomic status of the earnest practitioner.

There is much truth in the statement of Dr. CRUIKSHANK in the course of The markets of the United Kingdom mately may be credited to price change. the discussion that the medical profesamounting in round figures to \$9,500,- year to less than 35,000,000 bushels, but and therefore its finances are impaired 000,000 those markets have taken \$6,- prices have risen from about 73 cents and its high standing is injured by 200,000,000. The shipments of the fiscal to 98 cents. On the same basis flour unprofessional and avoidable competi-

lard, bacon, hams, and leaf tobacco, all cent. While a vast amount of figuring it has done so, as in a recent instance,

The management of the economics of medicine could well be delegated to a Measured in quantities there has been body whose purpose would be to propurpose by no means narrowly selfish, cles the special superiority of which is in values the drop is only about 25 per since whatever enhances the value of a recognized and admitted. In the for- cent. Larger shipments of raw cotton, profession increases its efficiency. Dr.

> "The elements are present which make the medical profession the greatest force for progress, for humanitarianism, for happiness, that the world has known. With these elements properly assembled we and dignity. There is nothing in the realm of our activities that is impossible to us if we but 'assert ourselves' and rise up to our full strength and height.

Verily the worm has turned. In an anniversary address before a mixed audience at the New York Academy of oils in various forms, &c. Many of the will be put in operation on Wednesday Medicing Dr. Dana well said: "The doctor has always helped on movements and of Mayor Sam Jones of Toledo, of have been given a place in European have been led to believe they are which lessened his work and has thus committed honorable hara-kiri so far as statesmen and bankers have paid tribute his personal fortunes are concerned." Wilson's memory as he went back to siderable buying demand. Such wares tails are more confusing than their Referring to the doctor's future he truly said: "He would be very useful, but very June day rose from its subliminal lurk- paratively few in number, represent reads what he would have to do if he expensive and very much beloved. Now he is none of these." And Dr. BRISour total sales to Great Britain and confused than the man who actually row said on this occasion: "A few with wealthy clients have grown rich, but the vast majority are as poor as their

> The ten thousand women who are to march in the Wilson inauguration parade should certainly be commanded by General ROSALIE JONES

The cellege socialists had the usual trouble in trying to find out from their elders just what socialism is.

The Hon. ANDREW JACKSON DE VOE the Hackensack wizard, was reading and making the weather before men now middle aged had cast their first vote. When he looks into the seeds of time and finds four or five blizzards for January It is good to know that the stern the wise would be distressed did they and unbending Puritans of English, the not know that the president of prophets. guardians and janitors of its grammar, Uncle Hop Johnson of Middle Haddam. the sticklers for the exactest mint and Conn., will never tolerate more than one too much wind and bluster about that.

Will bad Indians be scared by

Thieves break into cellars in Bay Ridge Headline in Brooklyn Standard Union.

This is peculiarly infamous breaking. entering and robbing. A certain amount the use of bad grammar merely because hope is there for burglars who break of burglary may be expected, but what your correspondents are guilty of it. In open a box of standard literature and rethe business of mankind and that the pipes and fittings, glazed kid, naval ers. Mr. REMICK says, 'I beg to offer a anexiote teach us that every thoughtful your editorial entitled, 'Our Letter Writ- fuse to carry any of it off? Or does this with much pleasure the letter of Albert W business of mankind must be set for stores, mineral oil products, leaf and fervent Amen, and you follow it with, 'We family should provide non-standard litward by the government which man- plug tobacco, lumber and other mer- beg to salute and thank. Should not you erature for the instruction of unexpected

> "I did not come here to be abused by bullethead. A bullethend is much better than mushhead."-Dislogue of two lawyers in the

Queens County Court. This interchange of mild amenities minds us how many times we have been the rigor of the game, but can nothing reminded by still more brilliant trial or referee urbanity of the shrieking need of a Society for the Amelioration of the Manners of Lawyers.

> The Hon. ATTERSON W. RUCKER of Rucker Ridge, Colorado, who according to a Havana despatch to THE SUN Sunday is "exploiting himself as the new Minister to Cuba under the Democratic Adminis tration" and is illustrating his genius fo diplomacy by criticising President TAPT's Cuban policy, made his first wild leap to this season than in the spring or sur glory as an orator and a poet. He fell tax on gloves and stockings. "What he cried, "is brave enough to of her boudoir?" Whatever post, dip lomatic or other, Judge RUCKER fills, he

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: The inter sting reflections of your Oklahoma corresponder "Katerfelto" in THE SUN this morning regarding

In a party of travellers in the Levant was an American who boasted of his prowess in pistol shooting. To prove it he asked the Turkish dragoman to stand at a certain distance and hold up a coin for a target and keep the coin as a re ward. The Turk assented, saying that it was fate not the builet that killed. The American aimed, fired and missed. He wanted the Turk to try again, but the latter refused as he pocketed

A good churchgoing farmer's wife was driving the breeching straps was great and caused some anxiety, but she held the horse well in hand and said that she trusted in the Lord till the "britchen" broke and then she trusted to luck. GLEN RIDGE, N. J., December 28.

# Attention, Sociologista!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Can any of your readers inform me why men always wear the bows in their hat bands on the left side of their ing his on the right side and the people who know consider him a crank, though in other re

J. W. NEW YORK, December 29. 'Iwas the Day After Christmas.

The king was in his counting house countin Here is the bill for my wife's Christmas presen

he snorted. Herewith we understand why the queen di reetly remained in the kitchen cating bread and

ALEXANDER M'CLELLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

An Appreciation of the Proprietor of A Great Field Still for the Spread of "The Old Grapevine."

ing pressure. More than \$800,000,000, price averages about 3 cents higher, calling have been neglected to the detridents of Old Greenwich Village, and those glittering thoroughfare the horses now Grapevine, with its dignified past, its unique charm, will, in a few days, be a memory. Your editorial appraisal of Mr. Alexander McClelland, the proprietor of the Old Granevine, is just, accurate and true. For fortythree years he has presided in person over the quaint tavern, which itself has stood adamant against change for over a century. Mr. McClelland's obedience to the provi sions of the excise law was absolute, in letter and in spirit. You could enter the and no stranger would ever dare address you. Over a mug of cream ale you might read your newspaper or periodical as undisturbed as in your own library. Never was there loud talk or the slightest form of disorderly conduct. Mr. McClelland never introduced one patron to another. There was an unfounded rumor that he had done so in one instance, about thirty years ago, but the story is now regarded shall become conscious of our own power or a hail-fellow-well-met. Ultra-conservative because of his Scotch-Irish ancestry, the reputation of the Old Grapevine was

equally conservative. McClelland always referred to his place as "the store." Extremely reticent o the casual patron, his cordiality to his intimate friends was as sincere as it was dry and delicious, was never obtrusive

He was always dignified Few men, perhaps, in New York city have as many friends as Alexander McClel land. Judges, lawyers, artists, journalists by their visitations to the Old Grapevine The conduct of the famous old place during Mr. McClelland's administration demon strates that a man may obtain a license to sell liquor and by sheer personal qualitie and strict adherence to the law win the ad-Mr. McClelland's retirement from his norable establishment is accompanie by the sincere good wishes of hundreds of friends who have admired his rugged hon esty, his strict discipline and his high per sonal qualities as a man and as a citizen NEW YORK, December 28.

## CITY WINTER SPORTS.

Snowhalling Not An Innocent Pastime of Merry Boys.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One snowball throwing. The mere mention of the word brings to boning law books. the mind a picture of a gang of boys, some

as old as 20, standing on the corner. A man is not necessarily a coward who shudders when passing that gang. are he will get one or more of the hard snow-balls smashed into his face or head with balls smashed into his face or head with me where to look. It won't do me any full force. The better the aim the more good unless I have it to-day." "Why not?" umorous the scene iz to these gangsters No good and much more injury results if the man makes any argument

The other day I was walking along the West Side, where I work, when a snowball it me a stinging rap on the back of my head. I turned around quickly and saw two boys about 11 or 12 running up the stairs of the house where they apparently lived. If I happened to hit one of the boys I would have the angry parents at my heels and maybe the angry neighbors also

with a quaking heart when the snow is on

There should be strict measures prohibiting the throwing of snowballs. The par-ents of children should be fined if the children are caught throwing snowballs. Older boys should be more severely punished by being sent away for from ten to thirty days The stricter the measure the sooner shall we have safety when it snows. I am sure there are many people who feel about this 1. M. G.

BROOKLYN, December 28.

Song and Dance Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Davis in THE SUN in which he mentions the old song and dance artists of the '70s. These performers were indeed a source of keen enjoyment to me, but I wish to add the names of a few of the illustrious ones that Mr. Davis evidently overlooked. Schoolcraft and Coes, Haley brothers,

Gilday and Guinevan, Welch and Rice Topack and Steele, Walters and Morton Canfield and Booker, who were with Haverly eight years; Arnold brothers, Kernel and Wilson, afterward the popular Harry Kernell, who left the black face field for It probably won't do any harm to mention

of Ethiopian song and dance stars, Billy graceful, and Billy Cartright, the original Fluey-Fluey" man PHILIP RITTER. NEW YORK, December 28.

An Old Codger on Love's Young Dream.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some cour correspondents have lately been writing o dreams. In my young days of all dreams love's young dream was decidedly more prevalent at youths in the '70s or '80s falled to have their minds unsettled by a fairy in the extravaganza of some pantomime. My fancy, I remember, painted one of these mortal angels more heavily than she nainted herself. She was worth the distillusion he fading of the enchantment. The discover was far from sentimental in her speech, and was more of a connoisseur of a Yarmouth bloater than the Elysian food of buttercups and daisies, quenched my ardor only for a few months, for boxing day next year found me with a similar n for another fay. My fancy only faded, aradoxically, in the spring.
Since those days I have cultivated a sense of

humor despite the number of comic papers about, and nothing delights me so much as to watch es sentiment arise in the boson of a boy just entering his teens. It is the first lesson of pride having a fall, a lesson that teaches him that all is not gold that glitters, and I see my young man in the future grown up and happliy wed after having mastered the six explicit rules of matrimony, the most important of which is to know that a man may smile and smile and be OLD CODGES NEW YORK, December 20.

Any Old Americans in Office? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Noting that THE SUN suggests, not quite seriously, that one of those Oklahoma full blooded Indians who have

ecretary of Agriculture, I should like to know there is a full blooded Indian holding a public fice in the United States, and if not, why not? NEW YORK, December 29. A Buckeye Applicant. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If there are any vacant niches in THE SUN's famous Hall of Fame I should like to see one of them filled by Plus Hug, saloon keeper of Norwalk, Ohlo.

Pittsburg, December 28. John Henry.

een taking prizes in farm products be appointed

A Knockout Blow. Each cop a Leyden jar.-Headl When each policeman on his beat Becomes a Leyden jar.

With wire and button all complete. we'll know how shocked they are. "Tis cruel such a scheme to "knock." But it must be enlarged; Else it will prove a laughing stock.

For after just one single shock

Each cop will be discharged.

GROBGE B. MOREWOOD, E

HORSES NOT GONE.

Vehteles Power Propelled.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN+Sir: 11 gracious editorial in THE SUN under the you frequented Fifth avenue only you caption of "An Old Manhattan Institution" might think that the horse was not only doomed but practically gone, for in that neighborly precincts familiarly described are comparatively few; there you see auto-as "Below Fourteenth street." The Old mobiles in endless processions, truly a wondrous show; but the fact is that horse you go, for one place, down to West street there you see horses pretty much as you have always seen them, and the horses make a great show too.

In broad West street you still see horse

drawn trucks and wagons in thousands l'here you do see now, also power propelled vehicles in growing numbers, making their way surely and ably through the crowded traffic, but there the horse drawn vehicles are still in a great majority and there the drivers still show their old time skill in driving. They don't have there to-day the old time mixups and tangles, for these are the days of traffic regulation, when things are made to move more smoothly but if you stand on the curb anywhere down exemplified: drivers getting through seemingly impossible sinuous passages, drivers talk I before the Women's Political blarneying other drivers into backing up Union, 46 East Twenty-ninth street, a bit or swinging over and letting them through, drivers with alert teams and them selves on the job waiting and ready to wedge into the first gap where there is a chance to head somebody off and get through, drivers up to all sorts of stunts and doing their work with as much skill and precision as ever scholar or mathema-tician did his; while the air is filled with the old time rumble of wheels and the latter of horses' hoofs. And it seem that the breed of horses has improved so that you see more good looking truck and wagon horses there now than ever.

If you live along Fifth avenue you might hink the horse was fast disappearing; if on want to see horses go down in West treet and see them, and realize that the introduction of power propelled vehicles has PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 28.

A RUSSIAN JEW OFFICE BOY. To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: The Sun's editorial "Native and Foreign Born tudents" recalls an interesting and significant incident some years ago: A law

ffice hired a Russian Jew as office office hired a Russian Jew as office boy. He was small and obviously underfed. The office soon arranged that he should have at that meant that we had to live in darkleast one good meal a day in a restaurant attached to a large market, and afterward papers printed outside of the country, obtained lodgings for him apart from the squalid home of his very poor parents.

of the worst evils in this city, and one which school. In the office this boy did not wait women are emotional, but it was easier is least written or talked about, is that of to be told what to do. He did things. When not performing his office duties he was men. Some time in his second year he asked

agree with the law school lecturer on the could at first collect from business proposition. "Ask me to-morrow. I'm busy," said the lawyer. "But please tell The boy replied: "Well, you see, I to-night and the point comes up. "Why, to my class, ture where, to whom?" I have thirty boys and am delivering last year's law school lectures to them at 10 we had to work with in helping refu-

The lawyer looked up the point for his confrère, who is now a rising lawyer in a get work to support themselves. great city.

When this ex-newsboy and product of the streets and night schools was first employed he could do some things Groton, St. Mark's, St. Paul's and Pomfret boys, by an Italian because he punished aboy who for example, are not apt to do as well; he hit him with a snowball. Is there no rem-could spell, write clear English, and parse edy for the citizen? Must he always walk He got his English in the old fashioned through spelling, grammar and writing: but he couldn't have passed an entranc examination in "English," because he could mond" in bad spelling and worse construction. On the other hand, the inferiors might not have thought of delivering their last year's free lectures at 10 cents

NEW YORK, December 29.

RED AND STRONG.

Another Rebel Against Gray Apathetic Monotony.

for Mr. W. B. Selden and his three red neckties. In conjunction they symbolize a healthy revolt against a drab and over civilized world. I hope he will wear them, Gautier flaunted his historic crimson waistcoat in the great battle of the romanticists against the classicists in 1830.

Nor let Mr Selden's heart be troubled by feeble cries of "barbarian," squeaked by weaklings whose hypertrophied nerves shudder at brighter than pastel tints. There are some of us left who boldly avow a preference for strong ale over small beer. We turn back from modern photographic delineation of uninteresting objects to Fielding and Smollett and Scott and Dumas We hold Turner above Claude and Rubens greater than the Preraphaelites. Our ears are better attuned to the rolling thunders of Beethoven, the torrential harmonies of Wagner and the barbaric splendors of Tschaikowsky than to the moonshine and

water of Debussy.

1'll bet Mr. Selden is a real man who scorns Continental breakfasts, smokes heavy cigars and thinks the Horton act ought te be amended so as to permit lighter gloves

NORWICH. December 28.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—S(r: I suppose about a million people, of whom I was one, took advantage of the beautiful weather on Christmas Day to go out into the country. Walking along a road and looking across the snowclad fields I saw on the steps of the sunny front porch of a house about five or six hundred feet distant a dog with his mouth open standing always in the same spot on the steps and jumping up and down there with some regularity. I wondered what he was doing that for; but I didn't have to wonder long. Hanging from the corner of the porch roof bout fifteen feet above where the do day dripping from its point. It was the drop water thus falling that the dog was catch; he was taking a drink. NEW YORK, December 28.

New England Cates. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIR: A hunglories of New England chicken pie. To-morrow it may be codfish cakes and baked beans. There is an old saying that the way to reach a man's heart is through his stomach. Do you suppose

No good thing is ever forgotten. The New England chicken ple is still with us. Let me add the suggestion of well cooked samp, a little cream and plenty of butter, to go on the side of his plate and absorb the luscious BECOKLYNITE. NEW YORK, December 29.

that our present day wives are ignorant of this

An Inevitable Change. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I under-

stand certain militant females are agitating the question of changing the name of Manhattan to Womanhattan, and I hereby cuter my solemn otest against this sacrilegious invasights of nomenclature. New York, December 29.

A New Year Song.

From Judge.

The New Year bells with voices aweet Are telling tales of their intent—Where are the girls I used to meet? Priscilla's on the Continent; Fair Grace is married: Sylvia went To teach at college with her spellar And I—of bourse. I only meant To say I'll love the New Year belles.

CHARLES C. JOHES.

# **WOMEN HELPED FINLAND BACK TO ITS FREEDOM**

Sex Secretly Distributed Newspapers.

PRESS UNDER CZAR'S BAN

Assistance in Dark Days Fol lowing Russian Edict of 1899.

Mme. Arno Malmberg, a Finnish novelist and educator who is lecturing here on her country and the part that women have taken in its recent history, yesterday afternoon. Before her talk there was a tea at which Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer was hostess. Some of those there were Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Miss A. J. G. Perkins, Miss Elizabeth Stewart, M. and Mrs. William B. Feakins, Miss Elizabeth Freeman, Mrs. Stanton Lawrence, Mrs. Henry Butterworth, Miss Alma Con-stable and Mrs. A. F. Townsend.

After teiling how suddenly in 1899 the present Czar, Nicholas II., took away Finland's hitherto enjoyed right to overn itself and how later the whole Finnish nation struck in a body, a strike which lasted eight days and which helped them to win back part of their freedom, Mme. former turned to the part that the women took in this crisis.

"I will give you just two examples o how we women helped in that crisis in things that men would have found it difficult perhaps to accomplish. I told you that our press was suppressed, and ness for a time. But later we had our and then they had to be brought in and l secretly distributed. To be caught meant Siberla. And that work attending free lectures in an evening law done by women. We are told that

> "Another way we found we could help was in the collection of money. Men friends, but finally the friends couldn't give so much money and it had to be collected in small sums, and that had to be done by women. The way we did "Well, you see, I lecture it was by sending around small boxed to be called back in three months with a pledged contents of \$2. could calculate beforehand how much gees out of the land and helping the poor ones thus exiled until they could

land see that we must have woman suffrage? We came to see that in a erious, vital crisis of a nation men cannot work alone without the collaboraion of women."

Mme. Malmberg was asked just what influence the fourteen women in the Pinnish Diet have. She said that while men are better informed on such sub jects as railroads, women are better ersed on subjects like schools and the protection of homes, and in the making of laws affecting such things the women's influence has been strong.

SEAGULLS IN CENTRAL PARK. Colony of 500 Establish Quarters

Near the Reservoir. Within the last few weeks a colony lished quarters near the Central Park reservoir, and complaints are being made that they are a menace to public health. When the attention of Commissioner Thompson was called to them last night he said a man was kept at the reservoir to drive the gulls away from the water, and there was no dan-

ger to the drinking water of the city. The cold weather and the recent fall of snow have driven the birds from the exposed waters of the Sound. They have increased greatly in numbers in recent years, ever since the State fixed penalty of \$60 for killing one and \$25 dditional for each bird killed.

It was because the gulls were valuable as scavengers of the rivers surrounding the city that the law was passed for their protection, but it was not foreseen that they would their home for several months in the year on part of the city's water sup-A park employee tried to count the birds on the upper reservoir a few days ago, but found them too many to count. He estimates their number as 500. Walter Sager, keeper of the reservoirs for the Water Department, says the gulls are a nuisance, but he has no way of getting rid of them. The reservoirs are full or perch, bullheads, pumpkin seed and other fish, and the gulls obtain their food from the waters.

IRVINE CALLS REDS TOO MILD. More Blood and Thunder Needed,

Socialists Yell. Alexander Irvine of the national executive committee of the Socialist party told 300 Socialists assembled yesterday afternoon in the Labor Temple, 239 East Eightyfourth street, that they were getting too mild mouthed. The meeting was organized to protest against the textile

manufacturers of Little Falls.

"It seems to me we've been too mild in our praise of what the I. W. W. has done and is doing at Little Falls." Irvine shouted. "The I. W. W.'s are revolutionists, they're out for blood, and they are doing to the same the same they are doing things. Strike a match any place and you'll find fire in the I. W. W. But socialism! It seems to me we are becom ing like this asbestos curtain back of m

fireproof. Let's have some red fire and some red blood." Mother Squire, known among Socialists as "the Oregon Cyclone," said she hated the present system.

"It's sucking our life blood out," she exclaimed. "I want an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and if they take out my eye I'll take out theirs. I'm ge-ing up to Little Falls, and we'll die like dogs if necessary.

A resolution calling on the incoming Governor to secure the removal of the Mayor of Little Falls and its chief of ice and the sheriff of Herkimer county was adopted

The Rev. Irvine Tucker of St. Mark's The Rev. Irvine Tucker of St. Mark's Church, who presided, said he had no use for "shirt front" Socialists, who were becoming altogether too numerous. Miss Ellen Hayes of the faculty of Wellesley College; Frank Bohn and Miss Helen Schloss, one of the Little Falls strikers, were the other speakers.